中的时间,自然对自然。自然的一种,但是自己的人们,这个人们是是不是一个人的人们是一个人的人们是一个人的人们的人们,但是一个人们的人们的人们的人们的人们们们们的人们

CUBA.

DETAILS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Reinforcements to the Besieged Garrisons.

MOVEMENTS OF COUNT VALMASEDA

By the steamship Morro Castle, Captain Adams, which arrived from Havana yesterday, we have re-selved our correspondence to the 2d inst. from that bort. It will be found to contain full and interesting tails of the revolutionary movements going on erc. We thank Purser Albert for valued favors.

The Capture of Valdes Torre—Angel Castillo un Insurgent Leader—Affairs at Holgula— Reinforcements from St. Jugo—Official Re-

HAVANA, Dec. 23, 1863. By the arrival of the Spanish steamer Pajaro del Decano from Nuevitas we have news from that point

ays:—All the troops which have arrived here were oncentrated at San Miguel, and on the 22d Valaseda started out with a column 2,200 strong, costly infantry, moving in a southerly direction hich would bring him to Las Tuñas. Cannonading ctly heard here all the day and until nigh in. We have heard nothing definite since. I told by an officer this morning that he en-ped nine miles from San Miguel on the night of 22d without let or hindrance, but hostilities com-ced on the part of the insurgents on the 23d. by rumors are in circulation, but nothing that I place confidence in.

At the council of the urgent chiefs held at Sibani-on recently, as mentioned in my last, it was de-ided to let the slavery question rest for the present. Manuel Valdes Torre, an insurgent chief, who was aptured in the recent encounter near Maron, will a tried by court martial and no doubt shot. His whereabouts was betrayed by a deserter who had seen forced into his ranks. The troops came upon its force of 400 men while they were sleeping; the unided and captured numbered about 200.

on the 19th two men of the "Battalion of Order," om Matanzas, were shot by sentence of a drumlead court martial for outrages committed. An in-urgent was recently captured near this place by an te threw down his musket, and as the officer approached him he drew a pistol and shot him through the body, when the soldiers immediately cut him to

The leader of the insurgents who hovers around Valmaseda's column is Mr. Angel Castillo, one of the old "blue blood" families of Puerto Principe. He is about thirty-four years of ago and weighs not over 140 pounds, all nerve and not very indefatigable. He is a determined and enthusiastic character, and has the 'acuity of inspiring courage and daring in those around him. His aids are Francis, an older brother, married to a New Hampshire lady, and Nazarin, a younger one. Francis is a counselor rather than nghier, and the other quiet and tacture, ever ready with his sword. All three are excellent/marksmea. Castillo's band consists of about fifty men, mostly young and brought up on his plantation. They are endeared to him by many thes, and there is not one but would lay down his life for him.

There has been no such thing as a "siege of Nuevias," as reported, and no meeting of consuls. There
are but two here—viz, Mr. Richard Gibus, United
tates Consular Agent, and P. Sanchez Dolz, British
fuce Consul; no Prussian and no French. I am in
brined that Mr. Gibbs, like the other merchants,
oussiders his business ruined. The Prench gunboat
arrouf arrived on the 23d and left on the 25th. An
merican vessel would receive a hearty welcome
oun the few Yankees here.
From other sources I learn that Long.

w Yankees here.

er sources I learn that Long, who had nitt for fourteen days watting supplies, d on the 22d, the movement being a com

on the two piaces, and the control of the control of taken place in the situation. General Latorre, the newly appointed commandant astern department, left Batabano on the Learner tenfluegos, for Santiago, with 750 in additional war material.

"And Grazele, in its issue of the 26th, patronnumication to the Oaptain General Iron costs, commanding the mobilized volunden, dated Puerso Principe, December 23, see the following account of the action of

"Early on that day we commenced our march, invided in two columns, in the direction of San Geronimo, eighteen miles from this city. Arriving there we found the enemy in position and well encrenched. Two of our companies opened fre, and the enemy's camp was taken at the point of the bayonet, causing an immense loss in killed to the maurgenis. The balance field to the woods, abandoning all their munitions, many arms and a large quantity of other materials. We captured 400 serviceable thousand an amore which were readered useless.

forces and 30 more which were reduced useless. The insurgents reforming in the adjacent woods and swamps, we made a second attack on them, he result of which was as brilliant and successful as he aret, causing them new losses and putting them.

the first, causing them new losses and putting them to flight."

I learn that the original telegram from Acosta stated that the insurgents lost 500 dead and the troops forty-eight, among them the lieutenant colonel and hear captains. The wounded on both sides were not reported, and it is supposed by the Cabans that they were killed on the sied.

The Optical Garriet of the 24th says:—'We are duly authorized to declare that Et Cronista, published in N. w York, under the direction of Don Jose Ferrer de Conto, is in no manner winatever an organ of the existing government of Cuoa, nor does it receive any inspiration therefrom. The honor of Spain and the dignity of its representative in the United States comjet us to make this declaration. That paper has spoken offensively of him, for reasons which are inexplicable. The conduct of Senor Goni, who joins the dignity with the interests of the patria in the ontee he fills, is justly estecmed by all good Spanlards."

office he fills, is justly esteemed by all good Spaniards."

Gaspar Agarro Betancourt, the insurgent chief recently captured by Valmaseda, has been tried by court marial and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at Centa, in Airica. During his imprisonment here he has been furnished with every haviny by unknown persons. He has been allowed to c niverse in French and English, and the Captain General, it is said, has commented with some bitterness on the difference of his treatment and that of his (Lecundi's) nephew, now held by the insurgents at Bayamo, who, it is reported, is treated very badly, though this is denied by insurgent sympathizers.

Up the Cauto-Matters at St. Jago-Reported Fight by Valmaseda.

HAVANA, Dec. 80, 1868. By the arrival of the steamer General Dulce at Batabano we have dates from Santiago to the 25th and from Manzanillo to the 25th. The Pelago, with General Simon de Latorre, the new commandant of the Eastern department, with reinforcements, had arrived at the former place. There was no change in the situation.

An encounter had recently taken place between a government force consisting of fifty regulars and 250 men from three small war steamers from Manzanillo and a body of insurgents, at the bridge of Yara, on the road to Bayamo. The latter were found intrenched and were dislodged at the point of the bayonet, as says the Spanish account. Seven dead bodies were found where a portion of the column operated. The rebels took flight and the troops burned about thirty houses in Blanquizal, which had been o ccupied as their headquarters. They also destroyed the intrenchments and captured many carbines, guns, a revolver, two lances and several horses, besides a hat which has the insignia of a brigadier. They made prisoners of the administrador and overseer of the plantation Venecia; the rebels attempted to rescue them on the road, but in vain, and they were afterwards shot in attempting to escape. counter had recently taken place between a

to rescue them on the road, but in vain, and they were afterwards shot in attempting to escape.

The Diario de la Marina, which contains the account of which the foregoing is the substance, also publishes the report of a recent reconnoissance up the river Cauto by the steamer Damuji. At a point ten leagues above Calderas the vessel came to a place where there was a thatched house and a sort of wharf, defended by parapets. It immediately opened fire on them, which brought out a considerable number of people, who made a great noise, but they were soon silenced and dispersed, thanks to the cannon and musketry. It was not possible to ascertain the number of killed, but six were seen to fall who did not rise again, among them the chief of the band. In the house mentioned were found a large quantity of hogs and ducks; also cavalry boots, newspapers, books and a guitar. At the wharf there were four cannon, two of which were serviceable

a pleasure party, such as are accustomed to assemble in that vicinity at this season, and that the provisions mentioned had been gathered for the usual feast; that those who felt and did not get up again were women and children, and that the "chile?" was the head of the family; and as the spaniards could not ascerian the number of the killed, though they succeeded in getting hold of the chickens and fish, this is not improbable.

Official accounts state that complete tranquillity prevailed at Santiago an that great indignation was felt toward the insurgents, who were increasing and confinued to commit excesses of all sorts on the plantations. e party, such security at this se

felt toward the insurgents, who were increasing and continued to commit excesses of all sorts on the plantations.

The Diarlo mentions the capture of two cannon at an encounter near Manzanillo, which had been sent as a valuable present to the Captain General. One of these has arrived in Havana. It is made of wood, about five feet long, lined with three-eighth inch copper and encompassed with fron binds seven-eighths of an inch thick, nee inches wide and about three inches apart. The inangents had fired forty-three rounds with it, and, it then becoming useless, was abandoned and fell into the hands of the troops and is reported as a capture.

La Prensa has received information through Spanish sources from Nuevitas, under date of the 25th, to the effect that the insurgents were entrenched in large numbers on the line of the railroad to Puerto Principe; that Valmaseda attacked them fitteen miles out, causing the loss of 100 men, whose bodies have been seen, besides others killed and wounded. In the vanguard of the government troops were the First and Second companies of the volunteer battalion of Matanzas, composed mostly of criminals, who, preferring their knives to the musket, fought bravely. The troops contained on. "What road they will take is not known, but it is probable they will proceed to a tack the rebels at Sibanicon, Coscorre and Guadmany;" so says the account. But as the insurgents are constantly on the move the march of the troops will have to be conducted ascordingly, and no correct conclusion can be arrived at us to their direction.

Under date of the 28th the Inspector of Public

their direction.

Under date of the 28th the Inspector of Public Works gives official notice to navigators of the destruction of the lighthouse at Point Lucrecia, near Gibara. Since the 21st the light has ceased to be visible. As soon as circumstances will permit the light will be re-established, of which due notice will be given in the Oscial Gravite.

The stockholders of the Spanish Bank, Banco Español, met to consider the question of the donation of \$15,000 to the Captain General for rusing folunteers made by the directors. It was unanimously ratified.

It is stated here that \$400.000 are now deposited in

over to the Cubans the monitors now lying in the Mississippi.

It is certain that large remittances have recently been made to the United States by the insurgent sympathizers to purchase war materials.

I learn on good authority that an expedition is fitting out here designed to land at some point on the coast and under the American dag, in order to draw the insurgents into amboseade. It would seem hardly possible that the authorities here would stoop to a trick of this character, but it is well vouched for. The estimates for January amount to \$2,361,970, of which \$70,112 is for law and equity and \$61,297 for public works.

Funeral of Cepeda-Rumored Fillbuster Landing—New Head Centres—Pamphlet by a Wealthy Cuban in Favor of the Govern-

HAVANA, Jan. 2, 1808.

The event of the week past in this city has been the funeral of a young man named Camito Cepeda, prisoner recently captured from among the insurgents and brought to this city from the east. Whatrevolution in a most remarkable manner. The de-ceased was found dead in his room, and there have been whispers of foul play, but there is no reason whatever for them. He manifested a degree of melancholy the night before his death, but no sick-

Nuestra Senora de Guadaloupe since the previous morning. The hearse and catafaique were particularly conspicuous for their richness and elegance, and were followed by a concourse of people never before seen here on any occasion. The number is piaced at about 4,000. The remains were carried on the shoulders of the articles in the ar

ments, and the "sinews of war" are being fur by the wealthy Cubans with much greater lit

mphiet entitled "Cuba and its Future,"

J. N. Zayes, a wealthy Cuban of Havana, has written a pamphiet entitled "Cuba and its Future," which has been read with much interest here. He opposes the revolution and any attempt at withdrawing from Spain, and labors zealously to show that annexation would be reinoùs to Cubans. The Barro has written a long and favorable review of it, and the Spanards have engerly seized it as expressive of Cuban sentiment. It contains, however, little more than the views of the writer.

Through Spanish sources I learn that the insurgents, in retaliation for the destruction of a number of estates by the troops in the vicinity of Nuevitas, have destroyed the plantation of Santa Litz, belonging to a Spaniard named Gardioia, burning the cane and breaking up the sugar mill. They also burned the bagarsa house of the plantation Fomento, and completely ruined the portrero of J. M. Formosa, running off his cattle and negroes, tearing down his house and demolishing everything.

Among the rumors current is one to the effect that he ex-Contederate Colonel Biethof has just landed at Punta Lucrecia (near Gibara), with 150 men, 500 Peabody guns, 500 Spencer carbines and a quantity of hand grenades, with the needral moulds whereof to make more, in aid of the insurrents. It is added that these men, and not the patriots, destroyed the lighthouse,

The company of contra-guerilla volunteers recently organized here by Capitain Casola, consisting of 104 young, enthusiastic Spaniards (moatly linen drapers' clerks), left Batabano for the south coast on Friday last, Casola commanding.

A number of launches have recently been constructed in the navy yard here, to be employed on the river Cauto and other waters in the war service. The papers of Remedios state that among the companies of volunteers being organized is one entitled the "Rinters of Respect," composed of a capiafi, two lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals and seventy of the Spanish burg Clemen. The capitaln (Mailett of the Spanish burg Clemen.

nanies of volunieers being organized is one entitled the "Ratiemen of Beath," consisting of the body of firemen of that city, and another, denominated the "Ratiemen of Heath," consisting of the body of firemen of that city, and another, denominated the "Ratiemen of that city and another, denominated the "Ratiemen of the temperature of the captain (Ratiety of the Lieutenant Governor of Manzantillo two pieces of artillery, wherewith to arm the little coasting steamer Damuil, which is employed against the insurgents on the river Cauto. He has ilkewise offered his personal services on board the steamer or in one of the launches.

The Dario de la Marina says that the Spanish war schooner Huelva, Commandant Sollosso, has been doing great service ever since she has been employed on the south coast by superior orders watching the shores from the river Cauto up to Cape Cruz. Every week this small craft makes a five or six days' cruise, and when she returns to Manzanillo the captain confess with the Leutenant Governor, making a stay of a day or two, bringing him supplies and news. It series all boats he meets with to prevent the rebels from escaping, and often makes a seizure of the cattle conveyed for them, which he then distributes among the poor. The crew consists of only fifty men, who have keep 900 rebels at bay. On its last cruise (220 ultimo) a brother of the famous Retter came on board at Lemon Key, presenting the captain with a flag and some important correspondence taken from the patriots. The cider brother is the leader of a company of 100 armed peasants, which he organized with the permission of the Governer of Manzanillo, for the purpose of pursuing the chiefs of the rebellion. In a late excursion he met in Vicana with an insurgent spy on horseback, whom he shot on the spot as he was trying to escaps

g revolution hers are about

others are about being set at liberty.

on Inocente Chandova, it is understood, has mised to produce his son, both being American zens (who is songut after by the police), under engagement that he be privately examined by authorities and not be exposed to the ignominy sefing arraigned before the military commission, mg to a supposed implication in the present reliable. He formed some of the negroes on his estate, he number of twenty only, into a fire company, formed to give them greater efficiency, and from fact he is suspected of being implicated in this arrection.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. The Great Cotton Case. Before Judge Blatchford.

The United States vs. Vernon K. Stevenson,-This time set forth in the original libel as that within

which the defendant Stevenson is alleged to have possessed and disposed of the cotton, which is the subject matter of the suit.

THE PROFOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE LIBEL.

First.—That before, at and during the times hereinafter mentioned the United States were entitled to the immediate possession of about 4,000 bales of cotton, their property, of the value of \$1,000,099.

Swood.—That during the period from the list day of the immediate possession in moute who case we toon, their property, of the value of \$1,000,000. Second.—That during the period from the last day of arch, in the year 1832, to the ist day of April, in the mr 1865, in each of the States of Tennessee, Georgia, labama, South Carolina, Virginia and North Carolina, the said Vernon K. Stevenson, then and there ting in possession of 120 baies of cotton, part of the 900 baies aforesaid, converted and disposed of the sine to his own use, to the damage of the United states \$80,000.

his own use, to the damage of the United States \$40,001. Wherefore the said attorney, on behalf of the said United States, asks judgment against the said defendant for \$1,000,000 damages aloresaid.

Mr. John E. Ward and Clarence Seward, counsel for the defendant, opposed the motion, on the ground that they were taken by surprise; that the government for fourteen months had the original libel on the file; that the prosecution during all that time had never intimated a desire to amend it, as might have been done, and that now at the last moment, when a jury has been sworn to try the case, the government through its District Attorney, wants to amend the libel. Counsel contended that the proposed amendment presented an entirely new cause for action, and that they therefore were not prepared for this. Under the circumstances stated—that the proposed amendment would present an entirely new issue, both as to law and to

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

onceaning violations of the internal revenue laws.

Mr. John Shields, Deputy Clerk, proceeded to call the calendar and to summon the defendants to plead.

Mr. Fullerton and the others indicted with him pleaded not guilty. The trial of this case was set down for next Monday week.

The next case in public interest and importance was that of the United States vs. Alvan Blaisdell (not the whiskey case), Abljah Richardson, Abraham Fowelson and Henry Geness. These parties are jointly indicted with subornation of perjury. This case arises from an effort, as alleged, on the part of the defendants to establish some charges of malfeasance in office against Collector Balley, who had previously seized the Blaisdel distillery and took other action in the interest of the internal Revenue Department and of the government obnoxious to the

The next case in public interest and importance was that of the United States ys. Alvah Blaisdell (not the whiskey case), Ablah Richardson, Abraham Powelson and Henry Geness. These parties are jointly indicted with subornation of perjary. This case arises from an effort, as alleged, on the part of the defendants to establish some charges of malfeasance in office against Collector Balley, who had previously seized the Blaisdell distiliery and took other action in the interest of the Internal Revenue Department and of the government obnoxious to the above named parties.

The defendants pleaded not guilty, and the Court fixed their trail for the Ith of January.

The Jacob Dupuy and Moses Dupuy case, another of the whiskey ring character, was next called. The defendants appearing, pleaded not guilty. Trail set down for to-morrow morning.

The case of the United States against Ethan L. Watson, G. D. Crary, Harvey Pike and William Stewart, another whiskey ring case. The parties are jointly indicted with obstructing the administration of pastice. They all appeared and pleaded not guilty. James Corr, indicted with having had in his possession counterfeit currency notes of the United States; James Archer with passing counterfeit currency. George Myers, like offence; Richard Gerhardt, like offence. These parties pleaded not guilty.

J. L. Reid, indicted with counterfeit currency, did not answer when called; recognizances forfeited.

Robert Boyd, indicted with embezzing and secreting a letter belonging to the Post Office, did not appear when called; recognizances forfeited.

James W. Loughlin, charged with perjury, pleaded not guilty. Trial set down for 13th inst.

SUPREME COURT-SENERAL TERM

The Merchante Union Express Robbery—Is an Order Reducing Bail Appealable?

Before Judges Clarke, Sutherland and Barnard.

Elmore P. Ross, President, &c., vs. Putnam W. Brown.—This was an appeal in the civil suit (which

Etmore P. Ross, President, &c., es. Putnam W. Brown.—This was an appeal in the civil suit (which has been frequently reported) brought by the Merchants' Union Express Company against their former measenger. Putnam W. Brown, for the alleged robbery from the express car of the company last April of \$130,000. The original statement was that Brown had been bound and gagged somowhere in the neighborhood of Garrison's, but two or three months later andavits were made that the robbery and gagging were only parts of a preconcerted scheme of which Brown was really the head. Brown was thereupon arrested and held in \$130,000 bail in a civil suit for the recovery of the \$130,000 bail in a civil suit for the recovery of the \$130,000 bail in a civil suit for the recovery of the \$130,000 bail in a civil suit for the recovery of the \$130,000 bail in a civil suit for the recovery of the \$130,000 bail in a civil suit for the recovery of the \$130,000 bail in a civil suit for the recovery of the \$130,000 bail in a civil suit for the recovery of the \$130,000 bail in a civil suit for the recovery of the \$130,000 bail in a civil suit for the recovery of the \$130,000 bail in a civil suit for the amount of bail. The plainting thereupon appealed. Mr. Sowell, on their behalf, argued that though where the damages, as in sian-der, assault, &c., were doubtful, the court had absolute discretion, yet where the action was, though in form for a tort, as in this cane, for a certain definite amount of damages, and the usus was not as to the amount, but simply guilty or not guilty, the amount of bail was fixed by the amount of such certain damages, and the reduction of the bail below that amount was the deprivation of a substantial right from which an appeal was allowable. He should not, however, have taken the appeal but for the dosurine implied in the clause quoted above, that bail was fixed by the amount of such certain damages, and the reduction of a substantial right from which an appeal was allowable. He should not, however, have taken the a

Interesting to Persons Giving Subscription
Notes to Iuserance Companies.
Before Justice Cardozo.
George A. Osgood and Another. Receivers of the

pon which the receivers sought to recover, any eared that by the charter of the company any one night give notes at twelve months and take out an open policy or insurance, such notes being termed abscription of security notes. Whatever premiums were earned were deducted at the end of each year from the amount of the notes, new notes given for the difference and the balance paid in cash. It was further provided by the charter that these notes (except for the amount of peeniums carned upon the policy) should not be enforced unless the cash capital of the company should be first exhausted, in which case they were to form a reserve fund for creditors. It was proved that the defendant had earned upon these notes \$275 only, but that the company was hopelessly insolvent. The jury under the interest of the Court rendered a verdict for the notice amount of the notes, with interest, \$4.202 12. Dudley Field, Jr., for plaintiffs; Henry Morrison or defendant.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

The Merchants' Union Express Company Case—Judges and Counsel at Cross Pur-

Before Judge Cardozo.

Biatchford vs. Ross, Fargo and Others.—In this case, as has been previously reported, Judge Barnard on the last days of the old year fasned an injunction and order appointing Mr. Osgood receiver. The defendants at once applied to Judge Cardozo and obtained an order to show cause why the appointment of a receiver should not be vacated. This order to show cause was returnable yesterday, before Judge Cardozo, at ten A. M. Mr. Justice Barnard on Tuesday vacated his previous orders, giving shortly his reasons for vacating his previous orders, and among them stating that these orders should have been granted at type call Term, and that this was not done in this case only "because the court had adjourned for the day and term."

Yesteruay being the return day, Mr. Sewell, of counsel for the detendants, applied to Judge Cardozo to make an order in the matter, calling attention to the fact that Judge Barmard had vacated the orders issued by him.

the fact that Judge Barnard and Vacance the orders assued by him.
Judge Cardozo said he would take the papers and consider whether he ought to make any, and if so, what order, in the premises, and remarked that the information given to Judge Barnard that he (Judge Cardozo) had either adjourned his term on the sist ultimo, or could not be iound on any day during the term, from whoever it proceeded, was wholly false. Almost every day he was at court thi four P. M., and often later, and on the sist he had reason to know that he was there till indipust live P. M., and it was perfectly well known that when not at court he was at home, open to all applications for business. Judge Barnard had been imposed upon.

Colendar for Thursday, January 7.

Before Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judgo.
People vs. John Stern—Grand larceny.
Same vs. Charles Forrest—Grand larceny.
Same vs. Hannah Brown—Grand larceny.
Same vs. Thomas Tully—Burglary.
Same vs. James Roberts—Grand larceny.
Same vs. James Wood—Burglary.
Same vs. George Davis—Burglary.
Same vs. George Davis—Burglary.
Same vs. George Richardson—Burglary.
Same vs. Terence Lynch—Burglary.
Same vs. Mark Graham and William Hetherand larceny.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 2784, 925, 1125, 949, 123, 883, 1039, 1045, 187. 845, 125, 609, 613, 645, 569, 517, 889, 907, 909, 921. 109, 112, 114, call, 117.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY .- The following re will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, as indicated by the thermo-meter at Hudnut's pharmacy. Herald Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

1868, \$662,664; balance, \$8,041.

THE HELL GATE OBSTRUCTIONS.—Printed forms of petition to congress asking for an adequate appropriation for the work of removing the obstructions in Hell Gate channel have been prepared by the East River Improvement Association for circulation throughout the county. The association expects to secure the signatures of 100,000 citizens to the memorial to be submitted to congress, who are interested directly, or at least very deeply, in this important undertaking.

GERMAN MILITARY HALL.-The m tery H, of the First regiment of artillery, Nati Guard, entertained their numerous friends w splendid ball last evening, at the Germania Asse

quest yesterday over the remains of Martin Murray,

POLICE INTELLIGENCE

ALLEGED INDECENT ASSAULT UPON A STEPDAUGH-

ALLEGED INDECENT ASSAULT UPON A STRPDAUGHTER.—James O'Donnell was arraigned before Justice Dowling at the Tombs yesterday on a charge of having indecently assaulted his stepdaughter. Mary Bolan, aged cight years. The complaint was made by the prisoner's wife, and as the case was a clear ALLEGED LARCENT OF MONEY.—Amisi S. Bodd, residing at No. 19 Union square, appeared before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, and accused one Kate O'Nell, a girl seventeen years of age, who had been in his ismily as a norse, of stealing from him, on the 26th of December last, bank bils to the amount of faity dollars. At that time the money was missed, but no trace of it was discovered till Inleady, when it was found in a satchel belonging to the accused. Kate on her informal examination said that she "found the money on the starts." She was committed to answer the charge in default of \$1,500 built.

The Eightra Ward Grand Larcent Case.—The particulars given in yesterday morning 's Herald of the surprise of two alleged thieves having a bundle in their possession in Mercer street on Tuesday afternoon, by officers of the Eighth precinct, and the subsequent accidental finding of the goods, which proved to be bleached muslins, in the rear of No. 111 Spring street, caused a speedy recognition of the property. At an early hour yesterday Mr. Edencer Smith, of the firm of Messra. Jones & Smith, No. 8 White street, called at the station house and at once claimed the goods as belonging to the firm, from when they had been stolen. He brought with him a lad, Frank Marriott, of No. 121 West Broadway, who recognized William B. Haught, one of the number arrested, as being in company with his escaped partner that afternoon, near the store where the goods were stolen. With this evidence the prisoners Haight and Henning Brandes, the alleged keeps of the saloon where the goods were found, were arraigned before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, when a complaint of grand largeny was taken against At an entry hour restoraly Mr. Esenator Smith, of the firm of fessor, fones a Smith, No. White the firm of fessor, fones a Smith, No. White the goods as belonging to the firm, from whom they had been stolen. He brought with him a lad, Prack Marriott, of No. 121 West Broadway, who recognized William B. Haight, one of the number arrested, as being in company with his escaped partner that afternoon, near the store where the goods were sound. Were the goods were found, were arraigned before a solen. With this evidence the prisoners Haight and Henning Brandes, the alleged keeper of the saloon where the goods were found, were arraigned before plastice Dodge, at the Jefferson Marker Police Court, when a compliant of grand larcony was taken against them. Mr. Smith, from the information grant the grant of the store was present the store of the store of the fight product of the store of the s

THE FIRST AVENUE MURDER.

Inquest Over the Remains of James Shand-ley—The Assailant Held for Trial.

Coroner Flynn held an inquest yesterday at his omoe over the remains of James Shandley, who was fatally stabbed in the abdomen on New Year's eve at 541 First avenue, by William McCutcheon, during a hrief quarrel. The following is an abstract of the more important portion of the testimony taken by the Coroner:—

without saying anything more, stabled Shandley; I then went out and picked up two stones with the intention of striking the prisoner; I threw the stones away without having struck the prisoner; Duggan, the barkeeper, then put the prisoner out of the piace; I afterwards wrenched the knife out of his hands; I assisted Shandley into a neighboring drug store and caused the arrest of the prisoner by officer Scanlod, of the Twenty-first prodinct; the deceased was then taken to Bellevue Hespital.

Patrick J. Duggan, the barkeeper at the piace where the stabbing occurred, testified that the prisoner was in the place and had been drinking considerably, when the deceased and two friends entered and asked for drinks; prisoner asked them if they were going to treat; after some words between them McCutcheon was drunk at the time.

Thomas Simpson, of No. 213 East Thirty-fifth street, testified that as he passed the distiliery on the night in question he stopped to see the time, and saw the deceased and the prisoner there. He saw the prisoner draw a knife and stab Shandley, after which the barkeeper put the prisoner out and best him with a cittle.

George Sheridan testified that he and several

cith.

George Sheridan testified that he and several others, including the deceased and prisoner, went into the distillery for a drink; as the deceased asked the prisoner to treat, McCuncheon, by way of reply, drew a kinde and stabbed him.

Officer Hugh Scanlon, of the Twenty-first precinct, had found the deceased in the drug store and was informed by Shandley that McCutcheon had stabbed him; when he arrested the prisoner the latter was much excited, though not intoxicated; when asked why he had stabbed Shandley McCutcheon replied, "Because they are all down on me;" the officer showed him the knife and the prisoner admitted that it was his.

Contribution for the Relief of the Widow of Captain Churchill.

On Sunday last a boat engaged in the blasting and removal of the wreck of the ship Scotland, in the lower bay, was blown to pieces, causing the death of Captain Churchill, in charge of the operations, and three other persons. The widow of Captain Churchill, as stated in the Herald's report of this shocking disaster, was left in peculiarly strattened circumstances. Yesterday the following communications were received at this office:—

NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1969.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq., Editor of the Her-

ALD:— Enclosed please find check for fifty-seven dollar subscribed by the employés of H. B. Claffin & Co., ic the benefit of the widow of the late Captain Churchii Yours &c. GEORGE S. STRINGFIELD. New YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

Received from James Gordon Bennett fifty.seven dollars, being the amount subscribed for my relief by tad employes of H. B. Cladin & Co.

Mrs. W. L. CHURCHILL.

Mayor Hall has made no changes among the off cers in his department, and it can safely be said that any changes are scarcely needed. He has, however, changed the office hours, and will receive those who may call only between twelve o'clock M. and two P. M. The Mayor is daily in receipt of a number of anonymous communications, and during his term as District Attorney he was stormed with similar documents. He says he never reads any communication which is anonymous or which does not bear evidence of genuineness on its face. He thinks as do indeed

THE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

The Charge of Discourtesy Against the Subor-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
My attention has been called to the following item of city news in your issue to-day:

of city news in your issue to-day:—

REFORM MERDED.—Politeness is one of the first requisites in a public offeer, and the County Clerk, Mr. Loew, should see that his subordinates athere to the rule; but they con't. A gratieman called at the Clerk's ocice on Monday fast, desiring to inspect the new January calendar for the Supreme Court (Greuth), and was so rudely answered by the young man apparently in charge of the principal desk that he wend may in diagnat. A polite answer costs as little as a rude one and makes better friends in the end.

In answer to it I would say that printed rules requiring my subordinates to "treat with courtesy and attention all parties transacting business with them?" are conspicuously posted throughout my office. The proper course for the genticuman (who silieges rudeness, &c., on the part of a young man apparently in charge of the principal desk) would have been to have notified me of the fact, and I would then have had an opportunity to see to it that my subordinates athered to this rule of the office. Yours respectfully.

CHAS. E. LOEW, County Clerk.

P. S.—I enclose a copy of the rules above referred to, governing the clerks, as follows:—!

Your situation is called to the following rules, which will givern you in the discharge of your duties as cierk in this officer.

All clerks are requested to be in attendance at their respective desks during office hours—wiz. from nine A. M. to four P. M., and absence from business will be requised by the County Clerk only.

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All clerks and employes of the office are requested to take particular care of the papers and books under their charge.

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REGISTER'S OFF.CE.

The siege on the "Big Judge" was carried on yesterday as vigorously as ever. He intends to receive all the applications that may be rushed upon him now, con them at his leisure and make changes which he contemplates by degrees. He has given orders that the rule of the office prohibiting smoking shall be strictly and univarially enforced. Hitherto it has been to a great extent disregarded, but the propriety of its enforcement will be evident to all.

THE BUTCHERS AND THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL THIEF.

of His Former Exploits-What He is

pearing gentleman, Walter Scott Wells, oth known as "Afred Long," "Afred Moore" score of other aliases, to rob the rooms of the at the St. James Hotel on Saturday night, h

his wife and a lady frieffd, who approached Ji Dodge and advised him that on the morning of the of April has his rooms were broken into at t James Hotel and roobed of various articles value \$1,500 and that from circumstances connected the their he believed and was satisfied the accused Wells was the perpetrator of the sne outrage. This party were shown into the lara amination room in the rear of the Court, but I wells could be brought up from the prison belotective officer Bradt, with an assistant from all sought the Judge, explaining that the object ovisit was to look at the prisoner, as he fully mized the description in the HEZALD as a power likeness of one "James B. Russell," who operated similarly last spring at Stanwix Hall, whe succeeded in appropriating watches and myslued at \$1,300.

These officers island the availage at the standard of the standard the standard of the standard in the standard of the stan

lockets, gold bracerse, at \$1,500. Heside the recognition of Wells by Mrs. Almy, her friend Miss Jennie C. Noyes, also living at the St. James at the time of the robbery, testined to seeing him come out of the room that morning when the complainants were at breakfast, "with his pockets stated out." Entrance was effected in the usual manuer by false keys. Upon this charge the accused was accorded the usual informal, examination, when he said that his name was Walter Scott Wells, born in Philis-

was unable to wilk." He was then commisted for trial upon this charge without bail.

At this juncture two ward detectives of this city appeared and also assured the Judge that they wanted Waiter and had been searching for him since October 28 last to answer similar operations. Without manifesting the least annoyance, excepting that he complained of the unfair test which was resorted to when Mrs. Aimy professed to recognize him, that of compelling him to stand alone in a large room, infraed of being piaced in a crowd, he again went to the prison below. To-day all the papers in the case will be sent to District Attorney during the office, when an agreement will probably be made re-

Under these resolutions the following were appointed on the committee contemplated:—Messrs. M. Hurd, Henry Levy and L. H. Day. On motion of Wm. Haynes it was further

Win. Haynes it was further Resolved, That juammuch as nothing a be accomplished until further actives fro president and respective vice president executive committee, who shall have full p association, and that when we adjourn v the call of the president

the call of the president.

It was further agreed to send circulars to menants, hotel keepers and others interested in the terror inviting their co-operation in the moveme After amending the heading of the printed subscrition lists so as to confine the use of the money elected to the defraying of the expenses incurred carrying an actual case as a test to the Supre Court of the United States and passings resoluted of thanks to the press and to the officers of the socity the meeting adjourned.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

All Christian denominations throughout the world have adopted the custom of observing the second week in January, beginning with the Sabbath in each year, as a feast or especial season of prayer for the conversion of all the peoples of the earth to Christianity and for the prosperity of the Christian faith.

Hindostan, by the brethren of the Lodiana mission, situated 1,100 miles northward of Calcutta. This Hindostan, by the brethren of the Lodiana mission, situated 1,100 miles northward of Caicutta. This mission was established in connection with and by the Old School Presbyterian Church, and at the twenty-third annual session of the mission, held at Lodiana, November 20, 1858, a resolution was submitted "That we appoint the second week in January, 1800, beginning with Monday, the 8th, as a time of special prayer that God would now poor out his spirit upon all flesh, so that all the ends of the earth might see his salvation." The resolution was adopted unanimously and amid the profoundest solemnity, and alterwards communicated to the different churches and denominations. The Evangelical Alliance in 1801, embracing Christians of all denominations, readily adopted this suggestion, and recommended to churches and praying people all over Christian feather of the Christian religion; and now, wherever there is a Christian church of any evangelical description, and wherever in Pagan and anti-Christian countries there are missionary stations or praying men and women, this second week in January is recognized as a season for special, concerted prayer for the world.

In conformity, therefore, with the expressed counsel of the Alliance he various congregations of all denominations in New York have since last sunday been engaged in solemn prayer to Almighty God for the spress of this holy religion, the services being conducted day and evening, under the anspices of the presbyteries of New York and the American branch of the Evangelical Alliance. Services are held, including a no-inday prayer meeting, at the Canal street church, Greene street, and at the Reformed Duich church, Frith avenue and Twenty-first street, and are largely attended. Rev. Sephon H. Tyng, Jr.; Rev. Dr. W. A. Scott, Rev. Dr. Rogers, Rev. Dr. Dowling, Rev. Mr. Mitchell and other divines have already taken part, and the deepest interest is manifested.

THE FEAST OF THE EPIPHANY.

THE FEAST OF THE EPPHANY.

The festival of the Epiphany occurred yesterday; and, being regarded by Christians throughout the world as a commemoration of events of great importance, was honored with all becoming devotion in the various churches in this and the adjoining cities. In the Catholic churches masses were sung, with the appropriate epistles and gospels, but no extraordinary ceremonies were performed.

The word "Epiphany" comes from the Greek, and signifies appearance or manifestation, and thus the festival being created to commemorate the manifestation of the Saviour has obtained the name. The day is also known as "Lattic Christmas," and in many places the Christmas festivities are repeated on a smaller scale. In Germany it is known as the "Festival of the Turce Holy Kings," and among the Eastern Christians it bears the name of "Peast of Light." Some of the carry fathers of the church celebrated it as the day of our saviour's beptism by St. John in the waters of the sertian, when he voice from heaven was heard declaring. "This is my believed Sen, in whom I am well pleased."